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ABSTRACT

This data book presents satistics on countries with populations of more than one million. The statistics relate to economic development and the changes it is bringing about in the world. These statistics are measures of social and economic conditions in developing and industrial countries. Five indicators of economic development are presented, including color-coded maps and charts for clarification. Many charts present changes between 1965 and 1986, the year of the most current data. Section 1, "Life Expectancy," addresses the proportion of deaths by age, the percentage of infants surviving the first year of life, and life expectancy at birth. Section 2, "Primary School Enrollment Rate," covers primary school enrollment rates (1965 and 1985), male/female enrollment rates in developing countries (1965 and 1985), and persistence in primary school (1980-1985). Section 3, "Population Growth Rate," charts growth in developing and industrial countries (1950-1986); population size, average annual growth, and average annual increase in developing countries (1965-1986); and population projections for 1986 and 2000. Section 4, "GNP per Capita," deals with gross national product, population, and GNP per capita; their growth between 1965-1980 and 1980-1986; and the distribution of world population by GNP per capita (1986). Section 5, "Merchandise Exports," analyzes the value of merchandise exports from developing and industrial countries (1960, 1981, 1986), the structure of merchandise exports of developing countries (1965 and 1986), and the flow of money into and out of developing countries (1960s and 1980s). Each section discusses relevant background information and recent developments. Sixteen indicators for 129 countries are presented in a data table. A glossary of terms is included. (GEA)

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Second Edition

Introduction

This book presents statistics on countries with populations of more than 1 million. The statistics relate to economic development and the changes it is bringing about in the world. Sometimes called indicators, the statistics are measures of social and economic conditions in developing and industrial countries.

Although all countries are developing in the sense that they are constantly changing and growing, *industrial countries* have higher standards of living with many goods and services.

Developing countries have lower standards of living. Sometimes called "the Third World," these countries fall into two groups: *low-income developing countries* and *middle-income developing countries*. In both groups, many people are so poor they cannot meet their basic needs. Middle-income developing countries, however, have higher standards of living than low-income developing countries, and they participate more in the world economy.

The goal of economic development is to raise standards of living in developing countries, so that people there can live healthier, fuller lives. In the past three decades, many developing countries have made tremendous progress, but much remains to be done.

Many factors contribute to economic development, including the abundance of a country's resources, its access to other resources through trade, and the state of the global economy. Because the world economy is becoming increasingly interdependent, economic development affects all people in all countries. *The Development Data Book* is designed to promote understanding of this development process by studying statistics.

Statistics can be powerful tools, but they have limitations. They are more accurate for some countries than others. And because it takes a long time to collect and verify some of them, they are by their nature out of date even before they are published. The statistics in this book are the most recent and verifiable ones available at the time of publication. Because the World Bank continuously updates and refines its data, some of the statistics in this book may differ from those shown in other, earlier World Bank documents.

Many aspects of economic development cannot be measured by statistics. Examples are the attitudes and feelings of people, their values and ideas, their social and political systems, and their history and culture. This book can thus tell only part of the story of economic development, but it is an important part.

The indicators of economic development presented in this book measure life expectancy at birth, primary school enrollment, population growth, gross national product per capita, and merchandise exports. The Data Table at the back of the book provides statistics by country for these and other social and economic indicators. A supplemental update of the Data Table is issued annually.

What Is the World Bank?

The World Bank—which comprises the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA)—is an international institution owned by the governments of more than 150 countries. Its purpose is to help its developing member countries improve economic and social conditions so that their people may live better and fuller lives. It does this by lending money to governments. Most of the money is used for development projects. These projects might help countries increase agricultural productivity; promote rural and urban development; build roads, power stations, schools, and health clinics; modernize industries; expand telecommunications networks; or construct water and sewerage facilities. The World Bank also helps governments undertake economic policy reforms, provides advice and technical assistance, and serves as a catalyst to stimulate investment and lending by others. IBRD loans are generally less expensive than commercial bank loans and have longer repayment periods. IDA loans—which are made to the Bank's poorest member countries—are interest-free and have even longer repayment periods. The IBRD began operations in 1946; IDA was founded in 1960. Together their loans to developing countries now amount to about $20 billion a year.

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The Development Data Book

A Guide to Social and Economic Statistics

With a Comprehensive Data Table

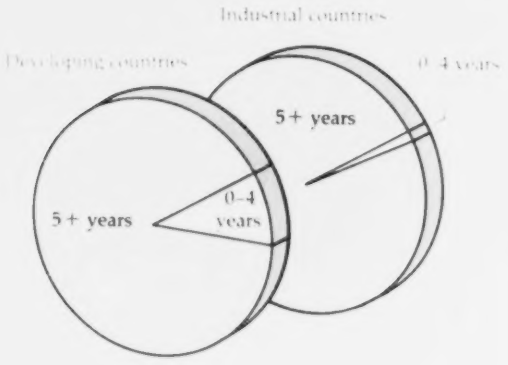
Second Edition

The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years newborn babies can be expected to live if health conditions stay the same. It reflects the health of a country's people and the quality of care they receive when they are sick.

Chart 1. Proportion of Deaths by Age, 1986

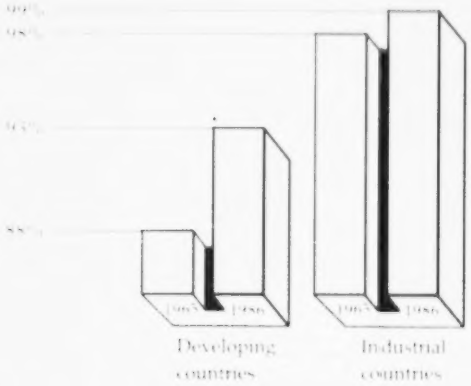


Infants and young children account for a far greater proportion of deaths in developing countries than in industrial countries. The chart shows all the deaths in both sets of countries divided into two age groups. In 1986 children four years old and younger accounted for 40.5 percent of the deaths in developing countries and 1.3 percent of those in industrial countries.

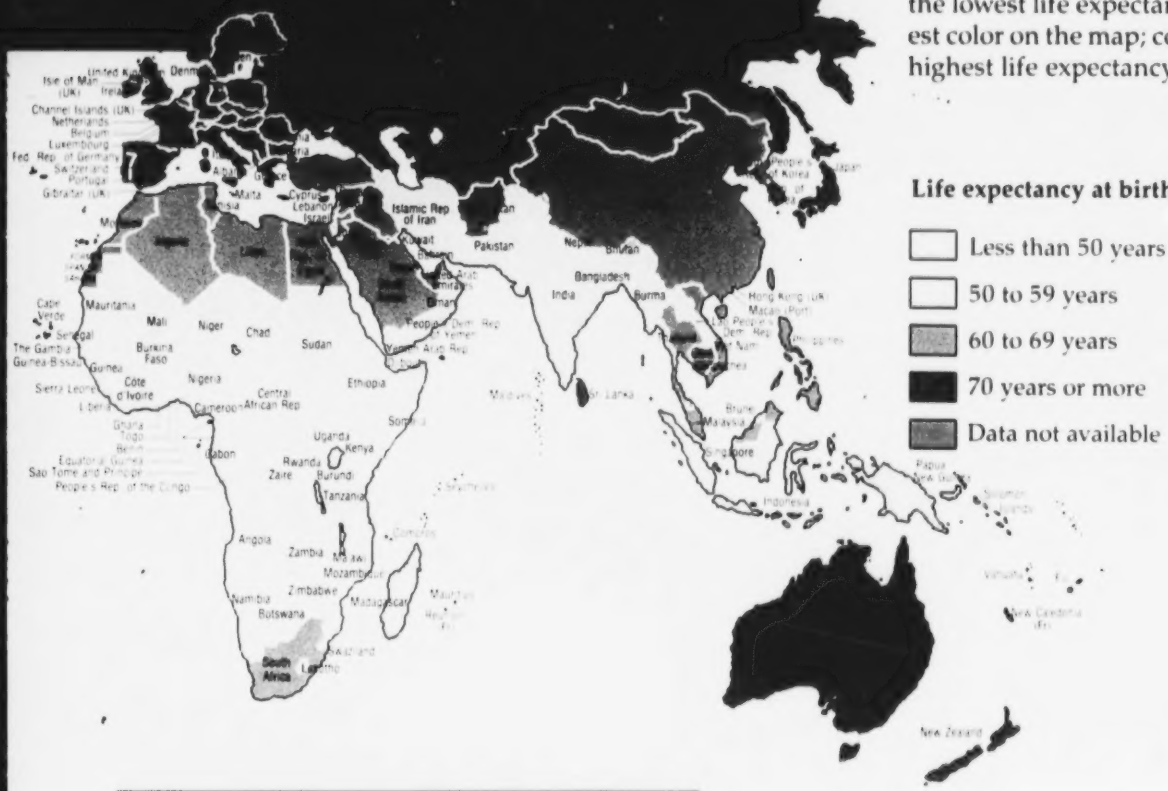
The high proportion of infant and child deaths is one of the main reasons why life expectancy is low in developing countries. Why are infants and children in developing countries at greater risk of dying? Drinking water is often impure, and unsanitary conditions are common. Pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children may not get enough nutritious food. Governments and families often cannot afford adequate health care. Many children are not immunized against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, and whooping cough. Flu, diarrhea, and pneumonia cause many deaths; so do typhoid, cholera, and malaria.

Life expectancy for people of all ages is lower in developing countries than in industrial countries. But it is much lower for infants and children.

Chart 2. Percentage of Infants Surviving the First Year of Life, 1965 and 1986

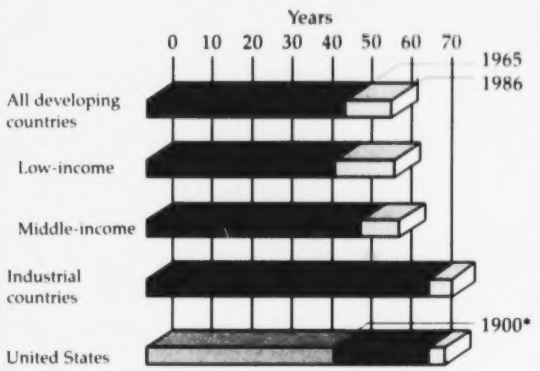


The percentage of infants surviving the first year of life has increased since 1965. The chart shows that the increase was greatest in developing countries, where the percentage rose from 88 percent in 1965 to 93 percent in 1986. This percentage strongly influences life expectancy rates because infants and children make up such a large proportion of the deaths in developing countries.



Life expectancy at birth is higher in industrial countries than in all but a few developing countries. Countries with the lowest life expectancy are the lightest color on the map; countries with the highest life expectancy are darkest.

Chart 3. Life Expectancy at Birth, 1965 and 1986



*U.S. Bureau of Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Life expectancy has increased since 1965, especially in low-income developing countries. The chart shows the average increase in life expectancy between 1965 and 1986 for different groups of countries. The chart also shows that in 1900 life expectancy in the United States was 47.3 years, about what it was in developing countries in 1965.

Average life expectancy in the world rose from 58 years in 1965 to 67 years in 1986. Much of this increase reflects the fact that, as countries develop economically and living conditions improve, more infants survive the first year of life. The most dramatic increase in life expectancy has been in the poorest countries, where people's needs for clean water, nutritious food, immunization, and basic health care have begun to be met. Although infants and children in developing countries are still much more likely to die than those in industrial countries, the gap is closing.

Primary School Enrollment Rate

The primary school enrollment rate is the number of students enrolled in primary school as a percentage of the number of primary school-age children. It reflects the proportion of people in a country who have the chance to receive a basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics.

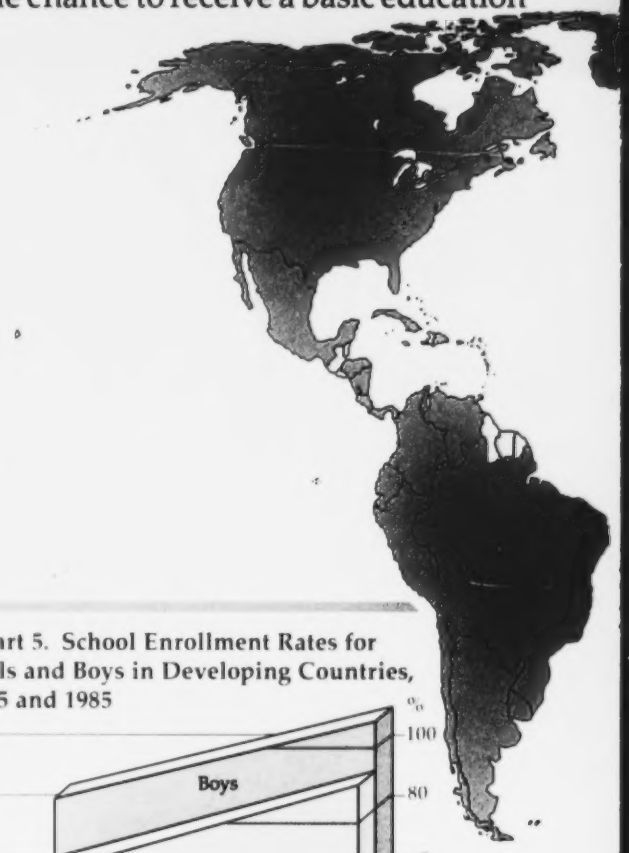
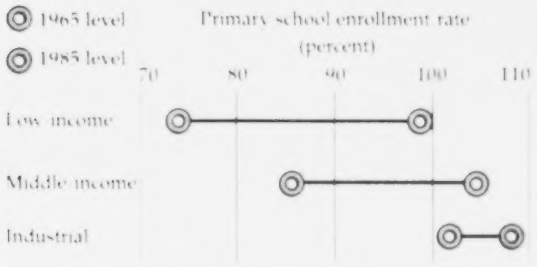


Chart 4. Primary School Enrollment Rates, 1965 and 1985

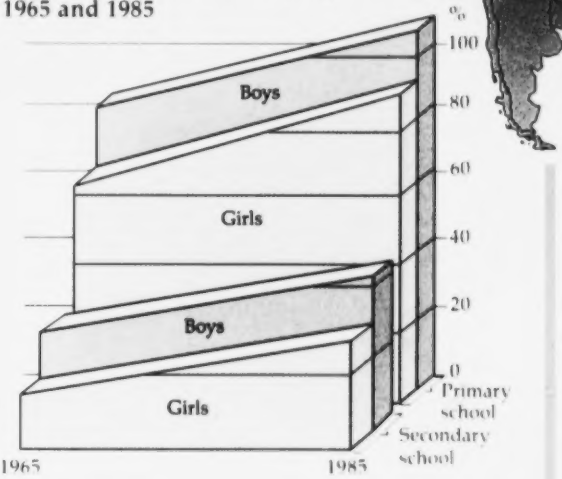


Developing countries have succeeded in sharply increasing the percentage of children who are enrolled in primary school, despite rapid growth in the number of children of primary school age. The chart shows that the greatest increase in enrollment was in low-income developing countries. The primary school enrollment rate in developing countries is now about the same as in industrial countries.

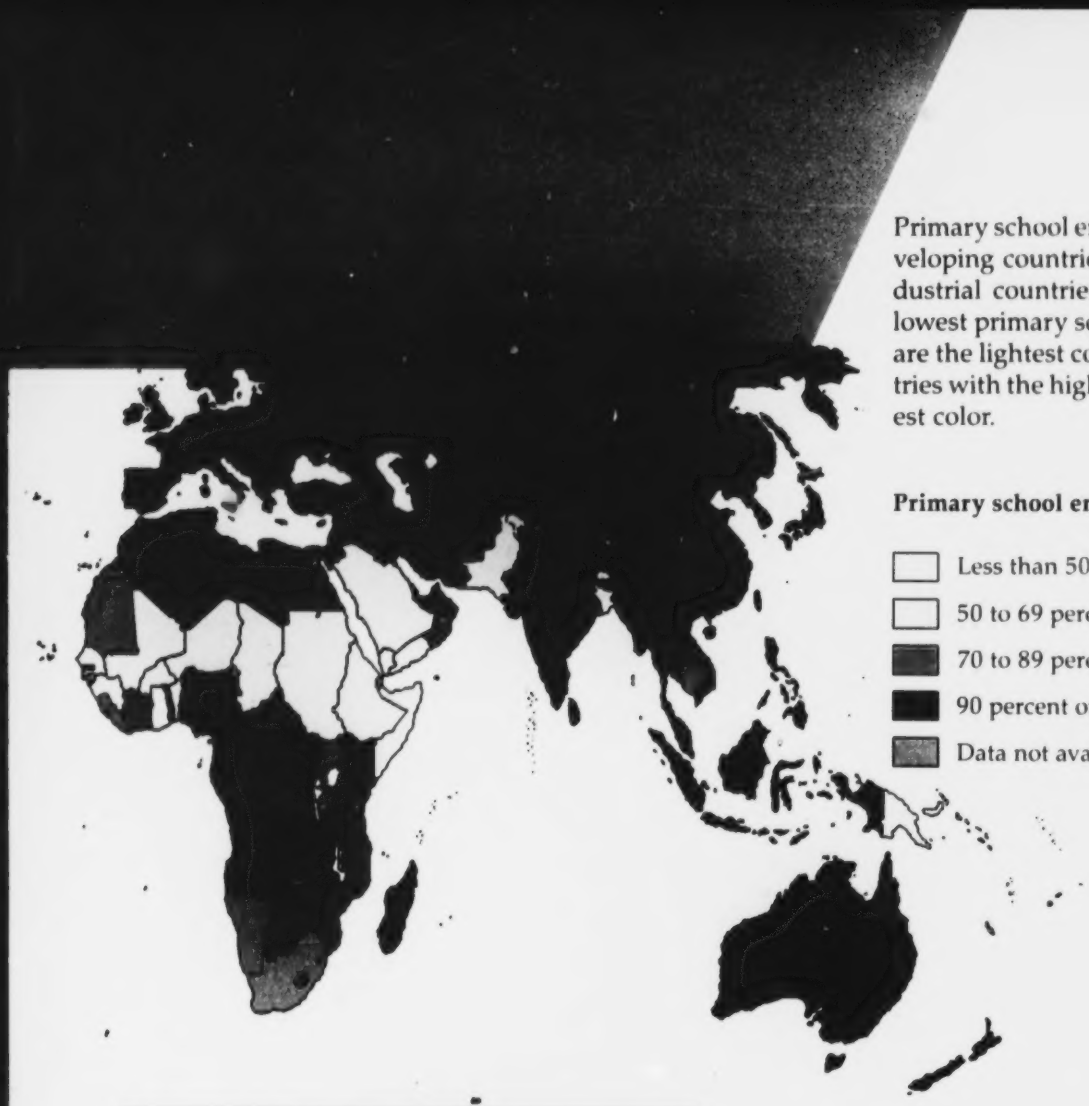
Attending primary school helps people acquire the basic skills and knowledge needed to improve the quality of their lives and speed the economic development of their country. Studies in developing countries show, for example, that farmers with four years of primary school have higher incomes and produce more than farmers with no schooling. Such studies also show that infant mortality is lower in families in which the mother attended primary school.

Developing countries are working hard to provide universal primary schooling for their children. The increase in primary school enrollment between 1965 and 1985 suggests that many countries have nearly achieved this goal. But enrollment rates are only one indication of a country's school system. They cannot measure the quality of education a student receives, the amount of time he or she actually spends in the classroom, or the amount of money the government spends on its educational programs.

Chart 5. School Enrollment Rates for Girls and Boys in Developing Countries, 1965 and 1985



Boys in developing countries are much more likely than girls to be enrolled in primary or secondary school. The chart shows that school enrollment increased between 1965 and 1985 at about the same rate for girls and boys, whether they were in primary or secondary school. As a result the gap between the enrollment rates for girls and boys stayed almost the same, so girls were still much less likely to be enrolled in school than boys. The chart also shows that enrollment rates are much lower for secondary school than for primary school.

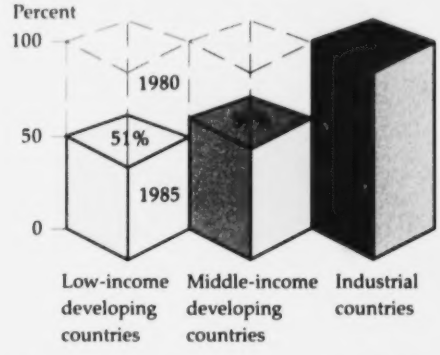


Primary school enrollment in many developing countries is lower than in industrial countries. Countries with the lowest primary school enrollment rates are the lightest color on the map; countries with the highest rates are the darkest color.

Primary school enrollment rate, 1985

- Less than 50 percent
- 50 to 69 percent
- 70 to 89 percent
- 90 percent or more
- Data not available

Chart 6. Persistence in Primary School, 1980–85



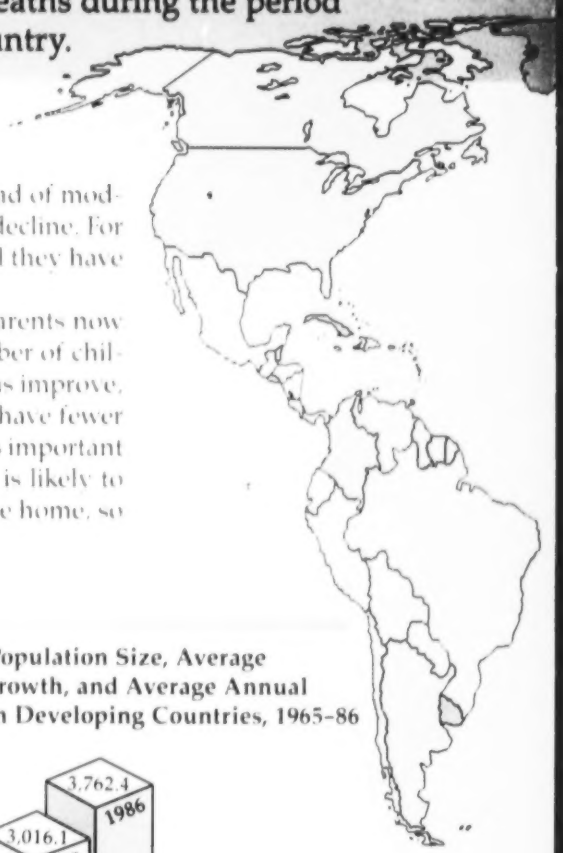
The chart shows the number of students in the sixth grade in 1985 as a percentage of the number of students in the first grade in 1980. Only a little more than half of the children in developing countries who enroll in first grade complete their studies. The situation is worse in low-income developing countries, where the need for education is greater.

Education has improved in developing countries since the 1960s, as governments have helped to boost enrollment and attendance, build schools, train more and better teachers, develop curricula, and supply textbooks and other educational materials. But much remains to be done. Educational opportunities are still not equal, particularly for girls and in rural areas; far fewer than half the children of secondary school age are enrolled in schools; and countries need more money to continue improving the quality of basic education.

Note: The primary school enrollment rate can be greater than 100 percent if some students enrolled in primary school are either older or younger than the normal age limit, which in most countries is six through eleven years old.

Population Growth Rate

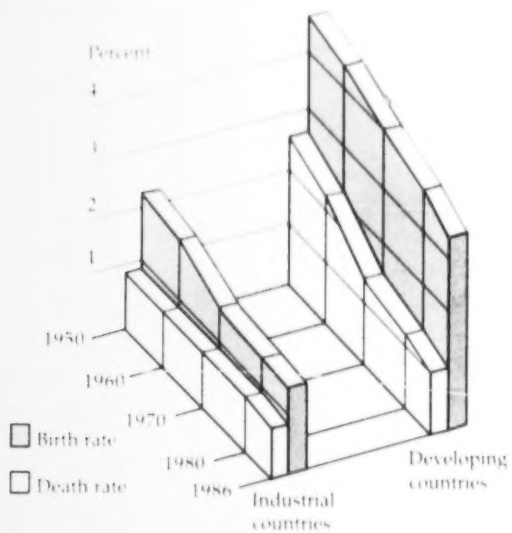
The population growth rate is the increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during the period and the number of people moving to and from a country.



Death rates in developing countries declined sharply with the spread of modern medical methods in the 1950s and 1960s and are continuing to decline. For population growth to slow down, birth rates must also decline. And they have begun to do so.

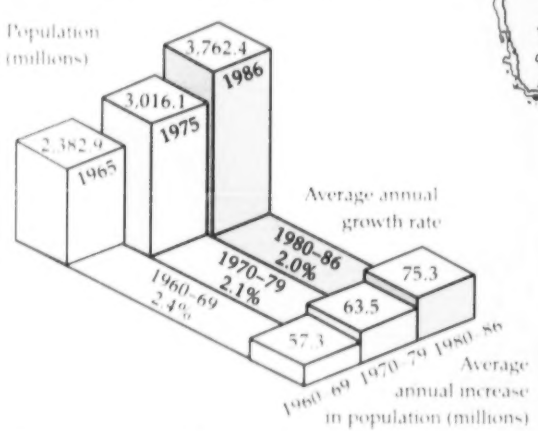
There are several reasons why birth rates are declining. Many parents now have better access to family planning, so they can control the number of children they have. Many parents are realizing that, as health conditions improve, more of their children are likely to survive, so they are choosing to have fewer babies. More parents are sending their daughters to school, which is important because the more education a woman has, the fewer children she is likely to have. And more women now have opportunities to work outside the home, so they are starting their families later and having fewer children.

Chart 7. Population Growth in Developing and Industrial Countries, 1950–86

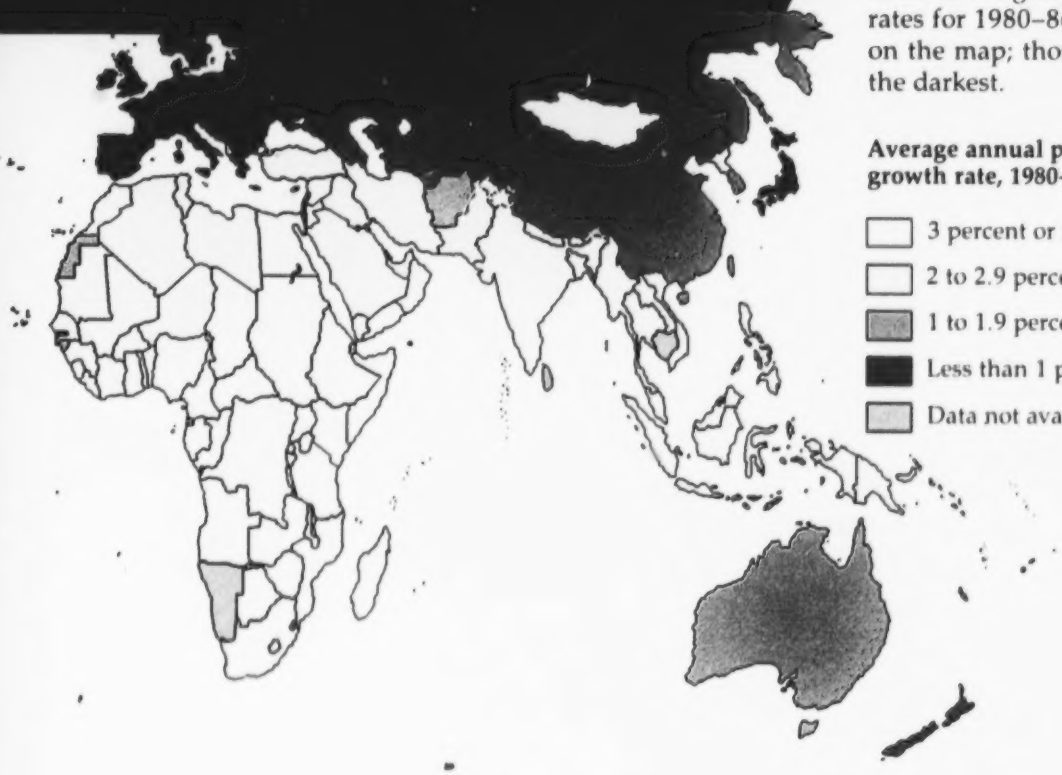


Population growth rates are high in developing countries mainly because death rates have declined since 1950 while birth rates have remained high in all but a few countries. The chart shows birth and death rates in the developing and industrial countries between 1950 and 1986. The gap between them approximates the population growth rate. (The chart does not include migration, which is not important in most countries.)

Chart 8. Population Size, Average Annual Growth, and Average Annual Increase in Developing Countries, 1965–86



The average population growth rate for developing countries was lower in the 1970s and mid-1980s than in the 1960s, but annual increases in population were larger—because the population base had become larger. The chart shows the total population in 1965, 1975, and 1986 for developing countries, their average annual population growth rate in the 1960s, 1970s, and mid-1980s, and their average population increase each year for the two and a half decades. Although the growth *rate* has gone down, the *number* of people added each year has increased.

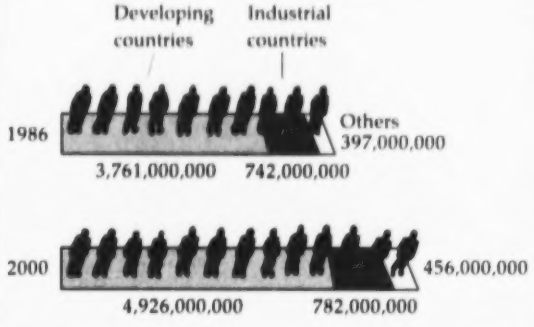


Population growth rates are much higher in most developing countries than in industrial countries. Countries with the highest population growth rates for 1980–86 are the lightest color on the map; those with the lowest are the darkest.

Average annual population growth rate, 1980–86

- 3 percent or more
- 2 to 2.9 percent
- 1 to 1.9 percent
- Less than 1 percent
- Data not available

Chart 9. Population, 1986 and 2000



There will be nearly 1⅓ billion more people in the world in 2000 than there are today, and four out of five of them will be in developing countries. The chart shows the population of the world in 1986 and projections for 2000. "Others" includes high-income oil-exporting countries, countries with populations of less than a million, and countries for which no World Bank data are available.

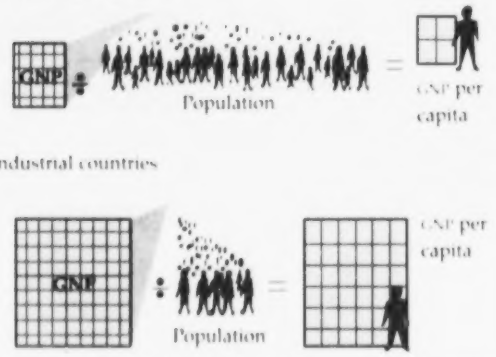
Although birth rates are falling sharply in some developing countries, population growth will be rapid through the end of the century in most developing countries, especially the poorest. Rapid population growth makes it difficult to raise standards of living because the more people there are, the greater the pressure to provide the food, energy, housing, and health and social services they need to live healthy, productive lives.

The pressure is greatest in urban areas, where populations are swelling as people move from the countryside in search of better jobs and living conditions. Mexico City, for example, grew from about 10 million people in 1960 to nearly 26 million in 1986 and will probably grow to 31 million by 2000. To relieve the pressure, many developing countries, in addition to slowing down population growth, are trying to encourage people to stay in rural areas or move to smaller towns and cities.

GNP per Capita

Gross national product (GNP) per capita is the dollar value of a country's final output of goods and services in a year, divided by its population. It reflects the value of a country's economic activity and the income of its residents.

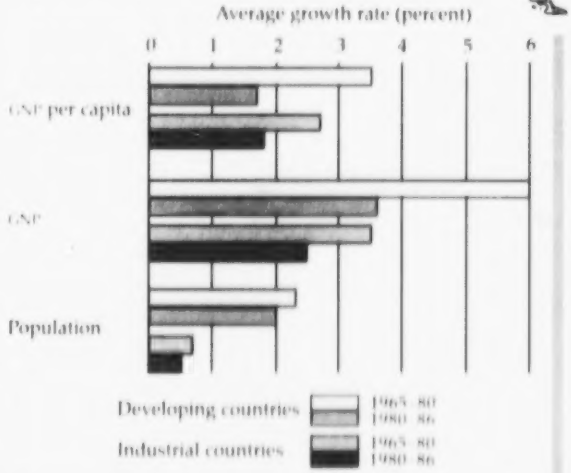
Chart 10. GNP, Population, and GNP per Capita



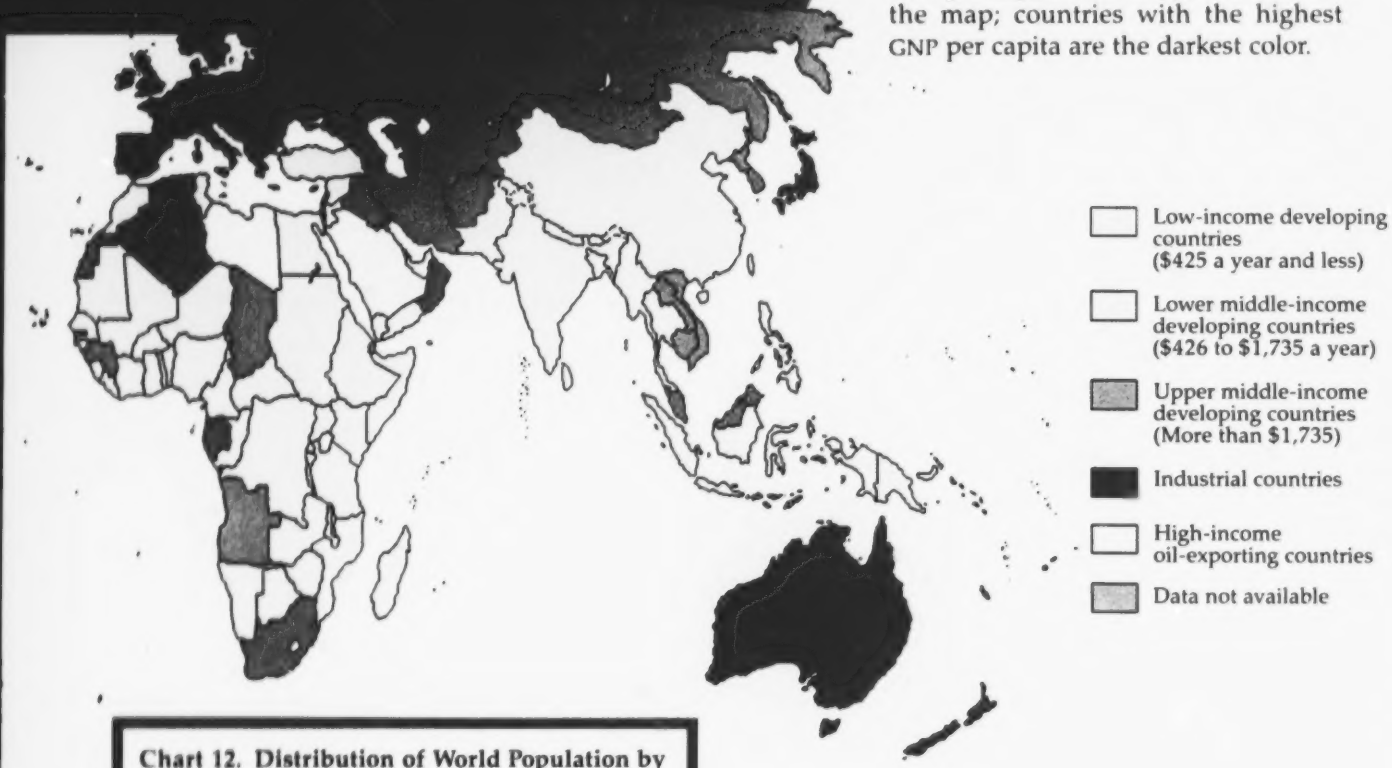
GNP per capita is low in developing countries. They produce only a fifth as many goods and services as industrial countries but have five times as many people. The chart shows—for both groups of countries in 1986—GNP and total population. It also shows GNP per capita, the part of GNP each person would have if GNP were divided equally. GNP per capita helps measure the material standards and well-being of a country, but it does not show whether all people share equally in the wealth of a country or whether they lead fulfilling lives.

To increase GNP per capita, all developing countries are trying to produce more goods and services; that is, they are trying to make their economies grow. Economic growth depends on helping people become more productive by improving their education and health. It also depends on improving transportation and communication systems, providing better tools and technology, finding reliable sources of energy, and increasing access to markets where countries can sell their exports. In addition, many developing countries are trying to slow down population growth, which can also help increase GNP per capita.

Chart 11. Growth of GNP per Capita, Population, and GNP, 1965–80 and 1980–86

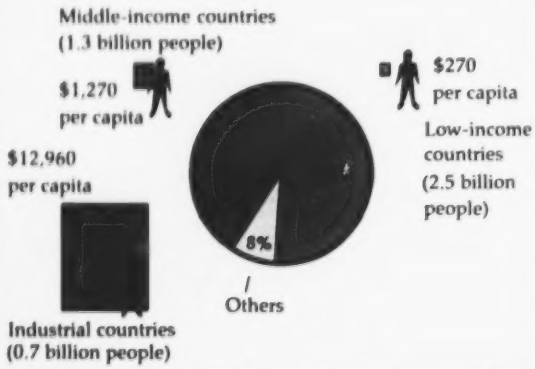


Between 1965 and 1980 GNP per capita grew a little faster in developing countries than in industrial countries. In 1980–86, however, the growth of GNP per capita slowed in both developing and industrial countries. The chart shows that in both periods population and GNP grew much faster in developing countries than in industrial countries.


Low-income developing countries ($425 a year and less)
Lower middle-income developing countries ($426 to $1,735 a year)
Upper middle-income developing countries (More than $1,735)
Industrial countries
High-income oil-exporting countries
Data not available

GNP per capita is much lower in most developing countries than in industrial countries. Countries with the lowest GNP per capita are the lightest color on the map; countries with the highest GNP per capita are the darkest color.

Chart 12. Distribution of World Population by GNP per Capita, 1986



Half the world's population lives in low-income developing countries, where the average GNP per capita is $270. The chart shows population and the average GNP per capita in low-income and middle-income developing countries and in industrial countries in 1986. "Others" includes high-income oil-exporting countries, countries with populations of less than a million, and countries for which no World Bank data are available.

The world economy boomed in the 1960s and 1970s, and both developing and industrial countries grew rapidly. In fact, despite their high population growth rates and less developed economies, developing countries were able to increase GNP and GNP per capita faster than industrial countries.

In recent years, however, economic growth has slowed in both developing and industrial countries. On average, developing countries grew at about the same rate as industrial countries in 1980–86, but some regions did much better than others. In Asia, where many developing countries are able to use export earnings to develop their economies, GNP per capita rose much faster than the average. In South America, where many countries must use the bulk of their export earnings to repay foreign debts, the rate of growth of GNP per capita slowed sharply. And in Sub-Saharan Africa, where many countries are among the poorest in the world, the amount of GNP per capita actually declined.

Merchandise Exports

Merchandise exports are the goods a country produces and sells to other countries; they account for most of a country's exports. The money a country earns from these exports helps determine how much it can afford to spend on imports and how much it can borrow abroad.

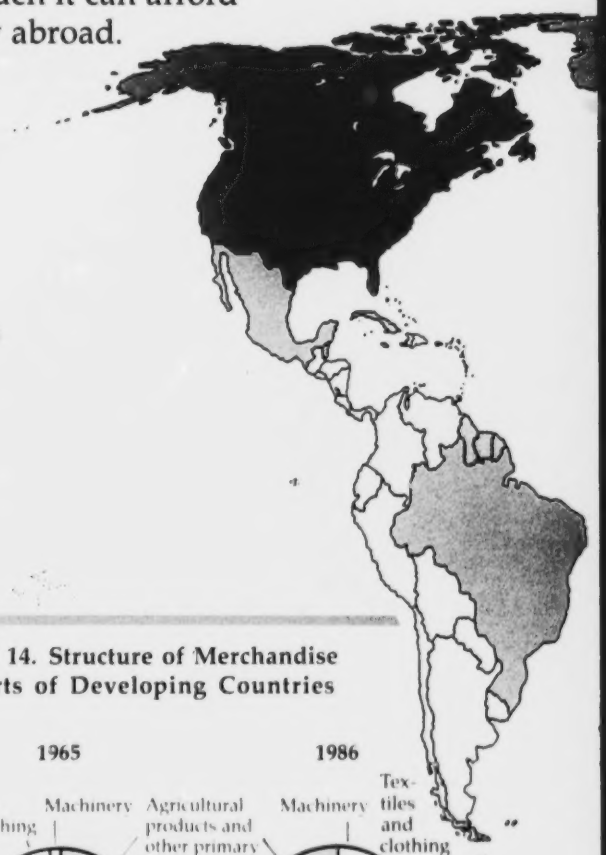


Chart 13. Value of Merchandise Exports from Developing and Industrial Countries, 1960, 1981, and 1986
(1986 U.S. dollars)

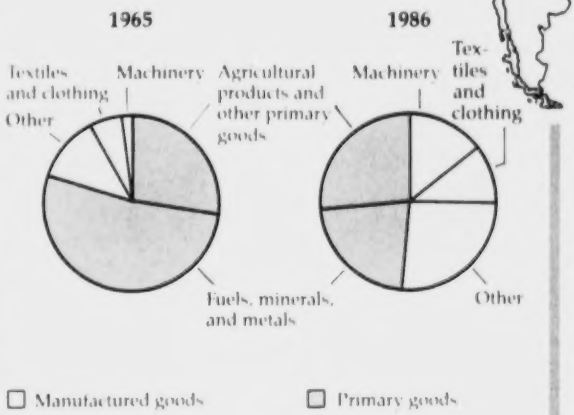
	Developing countries	Industrial countries
1960	$180,800,000,000	$287,300,000,000
1981	$379,600,000,000	$1,210,100,000,000
1986	$426,000,000,000	$1,443,600,000,000

The value of the merchandise exports of almost all countries has increased since 1960. The chart shows this increase for developing and industrial countries between 1960 and 1986. An increase in exports can enable a country to import more of the things it needs for development, such as food, oil, machines, and advice from experts. Amounts in 1960 and 1981 have been adjusted to reflect the value of a dollar in 1986.

Manufactured goods can generally be sold at a higher price than primary goods, but they are often more complicated and expensive to produce. Producers must decide for themselves what proportion of their exports will be primary goods or manufactured goods. Usually that decision is based on a country's comparative advantage, that is, the resources it has that other countries may lack—large mineral deposits, abundant energy supplies, rich farmland, well-trained workers, or favorable government policies, for example.

For many years most developing countries had a comparative advantage only in primary goods, but now many of them make and export manufactured goods, too. And at the same time some industrial countries are among the world's largest exporters of primary goods. About a quarter of all exports from the United States in 1986, for example, were agricultural products.

Chart 14. Structure of Merchandise Exports of Developing Countries



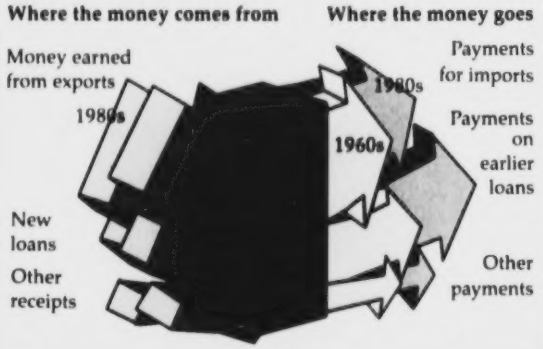
Manufactured goods make up more of the exports of developing countries than ever before. The chart shows the proportion of primary commodities and manufactured goods exported by developing countries in 1965 and 1986. The increase in manufactured goods from about 20 percent to more than 50 percent of the total indicates that some developing countries are increasingly able to make and sell cars, electronic equipment, machinery, textiles, and other manufactured goods competitively in the world economy.

The value of merchandise exports from industrial countries is much greater than the value of those from developing countries. Countries with the lowest value of merchandise exports are the lightest color on the map; countries with the highest value are darkest.

Value of merchandise exports, 1986

- Less than $1 billion
- $1 billion to $15 billion
- $15 billion to $30 billion
- $30 billion or more
- Data not available

Chart 15. Flow of Money into and out of Developing Countries, 1960s and 1980s



The amount of money developing countries receive from exports, new loans, and other sources determines the amount they have available each year to buy imports, pay back earlier loans, and make other payments. The chart shows that in the 1980s developing countries have gotten more of their money from exports and less from new loans than they did in the 1960s, but they have had to spend a greater share of their money to repay their earlier loans.

Developing countries pay for imports mainly with the money they earn by selling exports to industrial countries. But in the 1960s and 1970s many developing countries were able to import more than they exported because they borrowed money from banks, international institutions, and the governments of industrial countries.

In order to repay the principal and interest on those loans, most developing countries in the 1980s have had to cut spending on imports, even though they are earning more from their exports. In 1986 developing countries spent about 20 cents of every dollar earned from exports to pay off old debts. In 1970 it was 10 cents. Furthermore, developing countries are not borrowing as much in the 1980s because interest rates are higher and banks are less willing to make additional loans.

Thus for developing countries in the 1960s and 1970s exports and loans paid for current imports; in the 1980s exports are paying for past imports and loans.

Data Table

	Region and country	(1) Life expectancy at birth (years) 1965	1986	(2) Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1965	1986	(3) Population per physician 1965	1981	(4) Daily calorie supply per capita 1965	1986	(5) Primary school enrollment 1965	1985	(6) Secondary school enrollment 1965	1985	(7) Population (millions) mid-1986	(8) Average annual population growth rate (percent) 1980-86
North and Central America and the Caribbean															
i	1 Canada	72	76	24	8	770	550	3,289	3,443	105	105	56	103	25.6	1.1
m	2 Costa Rica	64	74	72	18	2,010	*1,440*	2,366	2,807	106	101	24	41	2.6	2.4
n	3 Cuba	67	75	38	14	1,150	720	2,371	3,088	121	105	23	85	10.2	0.9
m	4 Dominican Rep.	55	66	110	67	1,700	1,400	1,870	2,530	87	124	12	50	6.6	2.4
m	5 El Salvador	54	61	120	61	..	2,550	1,859	2,155	82	70	17	24	4.9	1.2
m	6 Guatemala	49	61	112	61	3,690	..	2,028	2,345	50	*76*	8	*17*	8.2	2.9
l	7 Haiti	45	54	178	119	14,010	9,200	2,007	1,784	50	*78*	5	*18*	6.1	1.8
m	8 Honduras	50	64	128	72	5,370	3,100	1,963	2,224	80	102	10	36	4.5	3.6
m	9 Jamaica	65	73	49	19	1,990	2,830	2,232	2,578	109	*106*	51	*58*	2.4	1.5
m	10 Mexico	59	68	82	48	2,080	1,210	2,643	3,126	92	115	17	55	80.2	2.2
m	11 Nicaragua	50	61	121	65	2,560	2,230	2,398	2,464	69	101	14	39	3.4	3.4
m	12 Panama	63	72	56	24	2,130	1,010	2,255	2,423	102	105	34	59	2.2	2.2
m	13 Trinidad and Tobago	65	70	42	21	3,810	1,500	2,497	2,915	93	95	36	76	1.2	1.5
i	14 United States	70	75	25	10	670	500	3,292	3,682	..	101	..	99	241.6	1.0
South America															
m	15 Argentina	66	70	58	33	600	..	3,209	3,216	101	108	28	70	31.0	1.6
m	16 Bolivia	44	53	160	113	3,300	2,000	1,868	2,171	73	*91*	18	*37*	6.6	2.7
m	17 Brazil	57	65	104	65	2,500	1,300	2,405	2,657	108	104	16	*35*	138.4	2.2
m	18 Chile	60	71	107	20	2,100	*1,930*	2,591	2,544	124	109	34	69	12.2	1.7
m	19 Colombia	56	65	96	47	2,500	..	2,174	2,588	84	117	17	50	29.0	1.9
m	20 Ecuador	56	66	112	64	3,000	..	1,942	2,005	91	*114*	17	*55*	9.6	2.9
m	21 Paraguay	65	67	73	43	1,850	1,750	2,627	2,873	102	101	13	31	3.8	3.2
m	22 Peru	50	60	130	90	1,650	*1,440*	2,324	2,120	99	122	25	65	19.8	2.3
m	23 Uruguay	68	71	48	28	880	500	2,811	2,791	106	110	44	*70*	3.0	0.4
m	24 Venezuela	63	70	65	37	1,210	1,000	2,321	2,485	94	108	27	45	17.8	2.9
Europe															
n	25 Albania	66	71	87	41	2,100	..	2,398	2,716	92	97	33	69	3.0	2.1
i	26 Austria	69	74	28	10	720	440	3,303	3,440	106	99	52	79	7.6	0
i	27 Belgium	71	75	24	10	700	370	..	3,679	109	95	75	96	9.9	0
n	28 Bulgaria	70	72	31	15	600	400	3,434	3,593	103	102	54	100	9.0	0.2
n	29 Czechoslovakia	68	70	26	14	540	350	3,406	3,473	99	97	29	39	15.5	0.3
i	30 Denmark	73	75	19	8	740	420	3,417	3,489	98	98	83	*103*	5.1	0
i	31 Finland	69	75	17	6	1,300	460	3,119	2,961	92	104	76	102	4.9	0.5
i	32 France	71	77	22	8	830	460	3,303	3,358	134	114	56	96	55.4	0.5
n	33 German Dem. Rep.	70	72	25	9	870	490	3,222	3,769	109	101	60	79	16.6	–0.1
i	34 Germany, Fed. Rep.	70	75	24	9	640	420	3,143	3,519	..	96	..	74	60.9	–0.2
m	35 Greece	70	76	34	12	710	390	3,086	3,637	110	*106*	49	*86*	10.0	0.5
m	36 Hungary	69	71	39	19	630	390	3,186	3,544	101	98	..	72	10.6	–0.1
i	37 Ireland	71	74	25	9	950	770	3,530	3,736	108	*100*	51	*96*	3.6	0.8
i	38 Italy	70	77	36	10	1,850	750	3,113	3,493	112	98	47	75	57.2	0.3
i	39 Netherlands	73	77	14	8	860	480	3,149	3,348	104	*95*	61	*102*	14.6	0.5
i	40 Norway	73	77	17	9	790	460	3,047	3,171	97	97	64	*97*	4.2	0.3
m	41 Poland	69	72	42	18	800	550	3,238	3,224	104	101	58	78	37.5	0.9
m	42 Portugal	66	73	65	18	1,240	500	2,531	3,122	84	112	42	47	10.2	0.5
m	43 Romania	67	71	44	26	760	700	2,994	3,413	101	98	39	75	22.9	0.5
i	44 Spain	71	76	38	10	800	360	2,844	3,303	115	104	38	91	38.7	0.6
i	45 Sweden	74	77	13	6	910	410	2,922	3,007	95	98	62	83	8.4	0.1
i	46 Switzerland	72	77	18	7	710	390	3,413	3,406	87	..	37	..	6.5	0.3
m	47 Turkey	53	65	152	79	2,900	1,530	2,636	3,218	101	116	16	42	51.5	2.5
i	48 United Kingdom	71	75	20	9	870	680	3,346	3,148	92	101	66	89	56.7	0.1
n	49 USSR	70	70	28	30	480	270	3,231	3,332	103	106	72	99	281.1	1.0
m	50 Yugoslavia	66	71	72	27	1,200	700	3,287	3,499	106	96	65	82	23.0	0.7
The Middle East and North Africa															
m	51 Algeria	50	62	154	77	8,590	*2,630*	1,682	2,799	68	94	7	51	22.4	3.1
m	52 Egypt, Arab Rep.	49	61	172	88	2,300	760	2,435	3,275	75	85	26	62	49.7	2.7
m	53 Iran, Islamic Rep.	52	59	157	109	3,800	2,900	2,140	3,115	63	112	18	46	45.6	2.8
m	54 Iraq	52	63	119	71	5,000	1,810	2,138	2,891	74	100	28	55	16.5	3.6
m	55 Israel	72	75	27	12	400	400	2,795	3,019	95	99	48	76	4.3	1.7
m	56 Jordan	50	65	115	46	4,710	1,190	2,282	2,968	95	*99*	38	*79*	3.6	3.7
h	57 Kuwait	63	73	43	19	800	700	2,963	3,102	116	101	52	83	1.8	4.4
m	58 Lebanon	62	..	56	..	1,010	510	2,428	3,046	106	..	26	..	..	..
h	59 Libya	49	61	138	85	3,850	620	1,923	3,585	78	127	14	87	3.9	3.9
m	60 Morocco	49	60	145	85	12,120	18,570	2,182	2,729	57	81	11	31	22.5	2.5
m	61 Oman	43	54	174	103	23,790	1,410	..	..	..	89	..	32	1.3	4.7
h	62 Saudi Arabia	48	63	148	64	9,400	1,800	1,866	3,057	24	69	4	42	12.0	4.1
m	63 Syrian Arab Rep.	52	64	114	50	5,400	2,190	2,144	3,235	78	108	28	61	10.8	3.5
m	64 Tunisia	51	63	145	74	8,000	3,620	2,296	2,796	91	118	16	39	7.3	2.3

l Low-income developing economies **i** Industrial economies **n** Nonreporting nonmember economies
m Middle-income developing economies **h** High-income oil-exporting economies .. Data not available

(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)		(15)	(16)		
Projected population (millions)	Urban population as percentage of total population		GNP per capita (U.S. dollars)	Average annual growth of GNP per capita (percent)	Percentage of labor force in agriculture		Energy consumption (kilograms of oil equivalent)		Merchandise exports (millions of U.S. dollars)	Total external public debt as percentage of GNP		Region and country
2000	1965	1985	1986	1965-86	1965	1980	1965	1986	1986	1970	1986	
												North and Central America and the Caribbean
28	73	77	14,120	2.6	10	5	6,007	8,945	90,193			Canada 1
3	38	45	1,480	1.6	47	31	267	565	1,125	13.8	90.1	Costa Rica 2
11	58	71	..	..	33	24	604	1,086	..			Cuba 3
9	35	56	710	2.5	59	46	127	337	718	15.7	52.5	Dominican Rep. 4
6	39	43	820	-0.3	59	43	140	216	757	8.6	38.1	El Salvador 5
12	34	41	930	1.4	64	57	150	171	1,043	5.7	30.1	Guatemala 6
8	18	27	330	0.6	77	70	24	50	(373)	10.3	27.4	Haiti 7
7	26	39	740	0.3	68	61	111	192	854	12.9	68.7	Honduras 8
3	38	53	840	-1.4	37	31	703	844	596	11.9	144.4	Jamaica 9
107	55	69	1,860	2.6	50	37	604	1,235	16,237	9.1	62.6	Mexico 10
5	43	56	790	-2.2	57	47	172	259	247	19.5	198.2	Nicaragua 11
3	44	50	2,330	2.4	46	32	576	653	2,412	19.5	66.5	Panama 12
1	30	64	5,360	1.6	20	10	2,776	4,778	1,376	13.3	24.0	Trinidad and Tobago 13
263	72	74	17,480	1.6	5	4	6,535	7,193	217,307			United States 14
												South America
36	76	84	2,350	0.2	18	13	975	1,427	6,852	8.4	46.2	Argentina 15
9	40	44	600	-0.4	54	46	155	255	563	46.1	78.5	Bolivia 16
180	50	73	1,810	4.3	49	31	286	830	22,396	8.2	31.9	Brazil 17
14	72	83	1,320	-0.2	27	17	657	812	4,222	25.8	101.2	Chile 18
37	54	67	1,230	2.8	45	34	413	728	5,102	18.5	36.6	Colombia 19
13	37	52	1,160	3.5	55	39	162	575	2,181	11.8	73.9	Ecuador 20
5	36	41	1,000	3.6	55	49	84	224	234	19.2	49.1	Paraguay 21
27	52	68	1,090	0.1	50	40	395	478	2,509	12.3	45.0	Peru 22
3	81	85	1,900	1.4	20	16	765	742	1,088	11.3	46.4	Uruguay 23
24	72	85	2,920	0.4	30	16	2,319	2,502	10,029	6.6	50.5	Venezuela 24
												Europe
4	32	34	..	..	69	56	415	1,664	..			Albania 25
7	51	56	9,990	3.3	19	9	2,060	3,400	22,622			Austria 26
10	93	96	9,230	2.7	6	3	3,402	4,809	68,892			Belgium 27
9	46	68	..	..	46	18	1,788	4,590	*13,348*			Bulgaria 28
16	51	66	..	..	21	13	3,374	4,845	20,456			Czechoslovakia 29
5	77	86	12,600	1.9	14	7	2,911	3,821	21,293			Denmark 30
5	44	60	12,160	3.2	24	12	2,233	5,475	16,356			Finland 31
58	67	73	10,720	2.8	18	9	2,468	3,640	124,948			France 32
17	73	76	..	..	15	11	3,762	5,915	27,729			German Dem. Rep. 33
59	79	86	12,080	2.5	11	6	3,197	4,464	243,327			Germany, Fed. Rep. 34
10	48	65	3,680	3.3	47	31	615	1,932	5,648	8.9	38.2	Greece 35
11	43	55	2,020	3.9	32	18	1,825	2,985	9,165	..	59.6	Hungary 36
4	49	57	5,070	1.7	31	19	1,504	2,436	12,657			Ireland 37
58	62	67	8,550	2.6	25	12	1,568	2,539	97,811			Italy 38
15	86	88	10,020	1.9	9	6	3,134	5,201	79,436			Netherlands 39
4	37	73	15,400	3.4	16	8	4,650	8,803	18,230			Norway 40
41	50	60	2,070	..	44	29	2,027	3,369	12,074	..	48.5	Poland 41
11	24	31	2,250	3.2	57	32	506	1,284	7,242	7.8	49.9	Portugal 42
24	34	51	..	..	57	31	1,536	3,405	12,543	..	..	Romania 43
41	61	77	4,860	2.9	34	17	901	1,928	27,187			Spain 44
8	77	86	13,160	1.6	11	6	4,162	6,374	37,263			Sweden 45
6	53	60	17,680	1.4	9	6	2,501	4,052	37,471			Switzerland 46
67	32	46	1,110	2.7	75	58	258	750	7,985	14.7	41.4	Turkey 47
58	87	92	8,870	1.7	3	3	3,481	3,802	106,929			United Kingdom 48
312	52	66	..	..	34	20	2,603	4,949	97,336			USSR 49
25	31	45	2,300	3.9	33	26	898	2,041	10,353	8.8	20.4	Yugoslavia 50
												The Middle East and North Africa
33	38	43	2,590	3.5	57	31	226	1,034	7,875	19.3	24.8	Algeria 51
67	41	46	760	3.1	55	46	313	577	(4,617)	22.5	56.4	Egypt, Arab Rep. 52
69	37	54	..	..	49	36	537	958	*13,435*	..	..	Iran, Islamic Rep. 53
27	51	70	..	..	50	30	399	734	..	..	..	Iraq 54
5	81	90	6,210	2.6	12	6	1,574	1,944	7,136	41.3	56.3	Israel 55
6	47	69	1,540	*5.5*	37	10	226	767	733	22.9	68.9	Jordan 56
3	78	92	13,890	-0.6	2	2	..	4,080	7,383			Kuwait 57
..	49	..	..	..	29	..	713	846	500	4.2	..	Lebanon 58
6	29	60	..	..	41	18	223	2,259	6,006			Libya 59
30	32	44	590	1.9	61	46	124	246	2,454	18.2	103.9	Morocco 60
2	4	9	4,980	5.0	62	50	14	2,146	2,527	0.0	38.3	Oman 61
20	39	72	6,950	4.0	68	48	1,759	3,336	20,085			Saudi Arabia 62
17	40	49	1,570	3.7	52	32	212	914	1,325	10.8	17.7	Syrian Arab Rep. 63
10	40	56	1,140	3.8	49	35	170	499	1,759	38.6	58.6	Tunisia 64

Note: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. Figures in parentheses are World Bank estimates.

(Data Table continues on next page)

Data Table *(continued)*

	Region and country	(1) Life expectancy at birth (years) 1965	1986	(2) Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1965	1986	(3) Population per physician 1965	1981	(4) Daily calorie supply per capita 1965	1986	(5) Primary school enrollment 1965	1985	(6) Secondary school enrollment 1965	1985	(7) Population (millions) mid-1986	(8) Average annual population growth rate (percent) 1980-86
The Middle East and North Africa *(continued)*															
h	65 United Arab Emirates	57	69	100	33	..	720	2,672	3,652	..	99	..	58	1.4	5.6
m	66 Yemen Arab Rep.	37	46	200	152	58,240	7,120	2,002	2,266	9	*67*	0	*10*	8.2	2.5
m	67 Yemen, PDR	38	50	..	142	12,870	7,110	1,999	2,255	23	*66*	11	*19*	2.2	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa															
n	68 Angola	35	44	192	139	13,150	..	1,912	1,926	39	*93*	5	*13*	9.0	2.6
l	69 Benin	42	50	166	117	32,390	17,010	2,008	2,248	34	65	3	*20*	4.2	3.2
m	70 Botswana	47	59	112	69	27,460	7,400	2,015	2,159	65	104	3	29	1.1	3.5
l	71 Burkina Faso	38	47	193	140	73,960	55,760	2,009	2,003	12	32	1	5	8.1	2.5
l	72 Burundi	43	48	142	114	55,910	..	2,391	2,233	26	53	1	4	4.8	2.7
m	73 Cameroon	45	56	143	96	26,720	*13,990*	2,043	2,080	94	*107*	5	*23*	10.5	3.2
l	74 Central African Rep.	40	50	167	134	34,020	22,530	2,130	2,059	56	73	2	13	2.7	2.5
l	75 Chad	36	45	183	134	72,480	..	2,393	1,733	34	*38*	1	*6*	5.1	2.3
m	76 Congo, People's Rep.	49	58	118	75	14,210	..	2,255	2,511	114	..	10	..	2.0	3.3
m	77 Côte d'Ivoire	42	52	149	96	20,640	..	2,357	2,308	60	*78*	6	*20*	10.7	4.2
l	78 Ethiopia	42	46	165	155	70,190	88,150	1,832	1,704	11	36	2	12	43.5	2.4
m	79 Gabon	42	52	153	105	..	2,550	1,881	2,448	134	*123*	11	*25*	1.0	4.4
l	80 Ghana	47	54	119	89	13,740	6,680	1,949	1,785	69	66	13	39	13.2	3.5
l	81 Guinea	35	42	196	148	54,430	56,170	1,899	1,731	31	30	5	12	6.3	2.4
l	82 Kenya	48	57	112	74	13,280	10,120	2,287	2,214	54	94	4	20	21.2	4.1
l	83 Lesotho	48	55	142	102	20,060	..	2,065	2,299	94	115	4	*22*	1.6	2.7
m	84 Liberia	44	54	138	87	12,360	9,340	2,155	2,373	41	..	5	..	2.3	3.3
l	85 Madagascar	43	53	201	130	10,620	9,920	2,486	2,452	65	*121*	8	*36*	10.6	3.3
l	86 Malawi	39	45	200	153	46,890	52,830	2,132	2,415	44	*62*	2	*4*	7.4	3.2
l	87 Mali	38	47	207	144	51,510	26,030	1,860	1,810	24	*23*	4	*7*	7.6	2.3
l	88 Mauritania	37	47	178	127	36,470	..	2,070	2,071	13	..	1	..	1.8	2.6
m	89 Mauritius	61	66	67	35	3,930	1,820	2,272	2,717	101	106	26	51	1.0	1.0
l	90 Mozambique	37	48	168	120	18,000	36,970	1,982	1,617	37	84	3	7	14.2	2.7
l	91 Niger	37	44	180	135	65,540	..	1,996	2,276	11	28	1	6	6.6	3.0
m	92 Nigeria	41	51	177	104	29,530	*9,400*	2,185	2,139	32	*92*	5	*29*	103.1	3.3
l	93 Rwanda	49	48	139	116	72,480	32,150	1,665	1,935	53	64	2	2	6.2	3.3
l	94 Senegal	41	47	171	130	21,130	13,070	2,474	2,418	40	55	7	13	6.8	2.9
l	95 Sierra Leone	32	41	209	154	16,840	19,130	1,836	1,784	29	..	5	..	3.8	2.4
l	96 Somalia	38	47	165	134	36,840	17,460	2,145	2,074	10	*25*	2	*17*	5.5	2.9
m	97 South Africa	51	61	124	74	2,050	..	2,643	2,926	90	..	15	..	32.3	2.2
l	98 Sudan	40	49	160	108	23,500	9,810	1,874	2,168	29	*49*	4	*19*	22.6	2.8
l	99 Tanzania	43	53	138	108	21,700	..	1,970	2,316	32	*72*	2	3	23.0	3.5
l	100 Togo	42	53	153	96	23,240	21,140	2,378	2,221	55	95	5	21	3.1	3.4
l	101 Uganda	45	48	121	105	11,110	21,270	2,383	2,483	67	..	4	..	15.2	3.1
l	102 Zaire	43	52	141	100	35,130	*13,430*	2,188	2,151	70	*98*	5	*57*	31.7	3.1
l	103 Zambia	44	53	121	82	11,380	7,800	2,073	2,126	53	*103*	7	*19*	6.9	3.5
m	104 Zimbabwe	48	58	103	74	8,010	7,100	2,089	2,144	110	131	6	43	8.7	3.7
Asia and the Pacific															
l	105 Afghanistan	35	..	..	..	15,770	..	2,203	2,179	16	..	2	..	..	..
i	106 Australia	71	78	19	10	720	520	3,174	3,302	99	106	62	95	16.0	1.4
l	107 Bangladesh	44	50	153	121	8,400	9,690	1,964	1,804	49	60	13	18	103.2	2.6
l	108 Bhutan	31	45	184	139	..	19,160	2,904	2,477	7	25	0	4	1.3	2.0
l	109 Burma	47	59	122	64	11,860	4,930	1,928	2,508	71	*102*	15	*24*	38.0	2.0
l	110 China	53	69	90	34	3,790	1,730	2,034	2,620	*89*	124	24	39	1,054.0	1.2
m	111 Hong Kong	67	76	28	8	2,460	1,290	2,502	2,692	103	*105*	29	*69*	5.4	1.2
l	112 India	45	57	151	86	4,880	3,700	2,100	2,126	74	*92*	27	*35*	781.4	2.2
m	113 Indonesia	44	57	136	87	31,740	12,330	1,792	2,476	72	*118*	12	*39*	166.4	2.2
i	114 Japan	70	78	18	6	970	740	2,669	2,695	100	102	82	96	121.5	0.7
l	115 Kampuchea, Dem.	44	..	134	..	22,410	..	2,276	2,171	77	..	9	..	..	..
n	116 Korea, Dem. Rep.	56	68	63	25	..	..	2,330	3,113	..	..	..	..	20.9	2.5
m	117 Korea, Rep. of	56	69	63	25	2,700	1,390	2,255	2,806	101	96	35	94	41.5	1.4
l	118 Lao PDR	..	50	..	146	26,510	..	1,958	2,317	40	*91*	2	*19*	3.7	2.0
m	119 Malaysia	58	69	55	27	6,220	3,910	2,249	2,601	90	99	28	53	16.1	2.7
n	120 Mongolia	56	64	88	47	710	400	2,594	2,814	98	*105*	66	*88*	2.0	2.8
l	121 Nepal	40	47	184	130	46,180	28,780	1,931	1,997	20	79	5	25	17.0	2.6
i	122 New Zealand	71	74	20	11	820	610	3,311	3,393	106	106	75	85	3.3	0.9
l	123 Pakistan	45	52	149	111	..	2,910	1,747	2,180	40	*47*	12	*17*	99.2	3.1
m	124 Papua New Guinea	44	52	140	64	12,640	15,610	1,908	2,145	44	*64*	4	*14*	3.4	2.1
m	125 Philippines	55	63	72	46	..	6,850	1,936	2,260	113	106	41	65	57.3	2.5
m	126 Singapore	66	73	26	9	1,900	1,100	2,214	2,696	105	*115*	45	*71*	2.6	1.1
l	127 Sri Lanka	64	70	63	29	5,800	7,460	2,155	2,485	93	103	35	63	16.1	1.5
m	128 Thailand	56	64	88	41	7,230	6,870	2,200	2,399	78	97	14	30	52.6	2.0
l	129 Viet Nam	..	65	..	47	..	4,110	2,031	2,281	..	100	..	43	63.3	2.6

l Low-income developing economies
m Middle-income developing economies
i Industrial economies
h High-income oil-exporting economies
n Nonreporting nonmember economies
.. Data not available

(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)		(15)	(16)		
Projected population (millions) 2000	Urban population as percentage of total population 1965	1985	GNP per capita (U.S. dollars) 1986	Average annual growth of GNP per capita (percent) 1965-86	Percentage of labor force in agriculture 1965	1980	Energy consumption (kilograms of oil equivalent) 1965	1986	Merchandise exports (millions of U.S. dollars) 1986	Total external public debt as percentage of GNP 1970	1986	Region and country
												The Middle East and North Africa *(continued)*
2	56	79	14,680	..	21	5	108	5,086	9,999			United Arab Emirates 65
12	5	19	550	*4.7*	79	69	7	102	20	1.6	41.1	Yemen Arab Rep. 66
3	30	37	470	..	54	41	..	714	*645*	..	189.7	Yemen, PDR 67
												Sub-Saharan Africa
13	13	25	..	..	79	74	114	202	1,787	..	..	Angola 68
7	11	35	270	0.2	83	70	21	46	181	15.1	56.5	Benin 69
2	4	20	840	8.8	89	70	191	430	..	21.2	36.2	Botswana 70
12	6	8	150	1.3	89	87	7	18	*112*	6.5	41.8	Burkina Faso 71
7	2	2	240	1.8	94	93	5	21	167	3.1	44.2	Burundi 72
17	16	42	910	3.9	86	70	67	142	(2,059)	12.1	20.8	Cameroon 73
4	27	45	290	-0.6	88	72	22	30	130	13.4	41.6	Central African Rep. 74
7	9	27	..	..	92	83	..	..	120	9.9	21.2	Chad 75
3	35	40	990	3.6	66	62	90	225	673	46.5	152.1	Congo, People's Rep. 76
17	23	45	730	1.2	81	65	101	175	3,200	18.7	73.4	Côte d'Ivoire 77
65	8	15	120	0.0	86	80	10	21	453	9.5	35.7	Ethiopia 78
1	8	12	3,080	1.9	83	75	153	1,141	1,052	28.7	37.1	Gabon 79
20	26	32	390	-1.7	61	56	76	131	863	21.9	*25.6*	Ghana 80
9	12	22	..	..	87	81	56	59	448	47.1	*70.4*	Guinea 81
36	9	20	300	1.9	86	81	110	100	1,216	20.6	51.6	Kenya 82
2	2	17	370	5.6	92	86	..	..	..	7.8	33.4	Lesotho 83
3	23	37	460	-1.4	79	74	182	166	404	39.3	99.0	Liberia 84
16	12	21	230	-1.7	85	81	34	40	331	10.4	105.6	Madagascar 85
12	5	..	160	1.5	92	83	25	43	243	43.2	78.6	Malawi 86
11	13	20	180	1.1	90	86	14	23	383	69.6	95.7	Mali 87
3	7	31	420	-0.3	89	69	48	114	419	13.9	210.0	Mauritania 88
1	37	54	1,200	3.0	37	28	160	378	675	14.3	31.8	Mauritius 89
22	5	19	210	..	87	85	81	86	159	..	..	Mozambique 90
10	7	15	260	-2.2	95	91	8	42	331	5.0	50.9	Niger 91
164	15	30	640	1.9	72	68	34	134	6,599	4.5	44.2	Nigeria 92
10	3	5	290	1.5	94	93	8	42	188	0.9	22.4	Rwanda 93
10	27	36	420	-0.6	83	81	79	116	615	11.9	69.2	Senegal 94
5	15	25	310	0.2	78	70	109	77	142	14.3	37.0	Sierra Leone 95
8	20	34	280	-0.3	81	76	14	82	89	24.4	*54.4*	Somalia 96
45	47	56	1,850	0.4	32	17	1,744	2,470	18,454	..	..	South Africa 97
34	13	21	320	-0.2	82	71	67	58	(497)	15.3	95.9	Sudan 98
37	6	14	250	-0.3	32	86	37	35	343	19.5	81.6	Tanzania 99
5	11	23	250	0.2	78	73	27	52	275	16.0	93.7	Togo 100
23	6	7	230	-2.6	91	86	36	26	395	7.3	26.8	Uganda 101
48	19	39	160	-2.2	82	72	74	73	1,844	9.1	96.8	Zaire 102
11	24	48	300	-1.7	79	73	464	381	689	35.7	240.5	Zambia 103
13	14	27	620	1.2	79	73	441	517	1,301	15.7	32.4	Zimbabwe 104
												Asia and the Pacific
..	9	..	..	..	69	..	30	71	552	..	..	Afghanistan 105
18	83	86	11,920	1.7	10	7	3,287	4,710	22,622			Australia 106
145	6	18	160	0.4	84	75	..	46	880	..	47.5	Bangladesh 107
2	3	4	150	..	95	92	..	..	..	..	..	Bhutan 108
52	21	24	200	2.3	64	53	39	76	299	4.9	45.3	Burma 109
1,279	18	22	300	5.1	81	74	178	532	31,148	..	6.3	China 110
6	89	93	6,910	6.2	6	2	424	1,260	35,440	..	..	Hong Kong 111
1,002	19	25	290	1.8	73	70	100	208	(11,741)	15.0	14.0	India 112
207	16	25	490	4.6	71	57	91	213	14,824	25.2	44.4	Indonesia 113
129	67	76	12,840	4.3	26	11	1,474	3,186	210,757			Japan 114
..	11	..	..	..	80	..	19	60	..	..	..	Kampuchea, Dem. 115
28	45	63	..	..	57	43	1,196	2,174	..			Korea, Dem. Rep. 116
49	32	64	2,370	6.7	55	36	237	1,408	34,715	20.6	30.6	Korea, Rep. of 117
5	8	15	..	..	81	76	22	37	..	..	..	Lao PDR 118
21	26	38	1,830	4.3	59	42	312	762	13,874	9.5	65.7	Malaysia 119
3	42	55	..	..	54	40	471	1,195	..			Mongolia 120
24	4	7	150	1.9	94	93	6	23	142	0.3	27.7	Nepal 121
4	79	83	7,460	1.5	13	11	2,622	4,127	5,880			New Zealand 122
150	24	29	350	2.4	60	55	135	205	3,384	30.6	35.9	Pakistan 123
5	5	14	720	0.5	87	76	56	244	1,033	5.8	47.6	Papua New Guinea 124
76	32	39	560	1.9	58	52	160	180	4,771	8.8	66.2	Philippines 125
3	100	100	7,410	7.6	6	2	670	1,851	22,495	7.9	11.8	Singapore 126
20	20	21	400	2.9	56	53	107	139	1,215	16.1	53.9	Sri Lanka 127
65	13	18	810	4.0	82	71	81	325	8,794	4.9	27.4	Thailand 128
88	..	20	..	..	79	68	106	87	..	..	..	Viet Nam 129

Note: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.
Figures in parentheses are World Bank estimates.

Definitions and Notes

Averages. The averages for groups of countries in this book are weighted. Weighted averages take into account differences in the size of populations of countries. They give a more accurate picture than simple averages.

Billion. One billion equals 1,000,000,000.

Birth rate. The number of births in a year expressed as a percentage of the total population.

Calorie supply per capita daily. The calories available to people in a country (based on the amount of food the country produces or imports) divided by the population and then expressed on a daily basis.

Comparative advantage. The resources a country has that other countries may lack—for example, mineral deposits, good rainfall, rich farmland, well-trained workers, or favorable government policies.

Death rate. The number of deaths in a year expressed as a percentage of the total population.

Debt. See the entry for external public debt as a percentage of GNP.

Developing countries. Countries in which most people have a low standard of living with few goods and services. There are 97 developing countries; their total population is about 3.8 billion (three-fourths of the world's population). They are also known as the Third World, the South, and less developed countries (LDCs).

Economic growth. The process by which a country increases its ability to produce goods and services.

Energy consumption per capita. The amount of energy consumed—including petroleum, natural gas, solid fuels such as coal and lignite, and electricity from nuclear, geothermal, and hydroelectric sources—all converted to equivalent amounts of oil and divided by the population. The use of firewood and other traditional fuels, though substantial in some developing countries, is not taken into account in this measure because reliable data are not available.

External public debt as a percentage of GNP. The amount of money a government owes to banks, businesses, and governments in other countries and to international institutions. This amount is divided by the country's GNP to see what percentage of a country's wealth must be used to repay old loans and is therefore not available to buy the goods and services the country needs to help its economy grow. When the percentage is more than 100, a country has serious financial problems and must increase its exports or borrow more money.

Family planning. A health service that offers counseling and other measures to couples to help them decide whether to have children and, if so, when and how many.

Fertility rate. The average number of children born to each woman in a country.

GNP (gross national product). The dollar value of a country's final output of goods and services in a year. These include goods such as food, clothing, machines, and new roads, and services such as those of doctors, teachers, merchants, tourism agents, and government officials. Data are compiled in the currency of each country and converted to values in U.S. dollars to make comparisons possible.

GNP per capita. The dollar value of a country's final output of goods and services in a year (its GNP) divided by its population. It reflects the value of a country's economic activity and the income of its residents. It does not show whether all people share equally in the wealth of a country or whether they lead fulfilling lives. Data are compiled in the currency of each country and converted to values in U.S. dollars to make comparisons possible.

GNP per capita growth rate. The change in GNP per capita over a period, expressed as a percentage of GNP per capita at the start of the period. Average annual growth rates for a period of years provide a better picture than rates for a single year.

High-income oil-producing countries. These countries are not grouped with industrial or developing countries in this book because their income levels would place them with industrial countries but their economic structure with developing countries. There are four of these countries.

Industrial countries. Countries in which most people have a high standard of living with many goods and services. There are 19 industrial countries; their total population is slightly more than 0.7 billion (less than one-fifth of the world's population). They are also known as developed countries or the North.

Infant mortality rate. The number of infants, out of every 1,000 babies born in a given year, who die before reaching one year of age. The lower the rate, the fewer the infant deaths.

Labor force in agriculture (percentage of). The percentage of economically active persons ten years old or more who work in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years newborn babies can be expected to live if health conditions stay the same. It reflects the health of a country's people and the quality of care they receive when they are sick.

Low-income developing countries. Countries with a low standard of living in which many people cannot meet their basic needs. Almost 2.5 billion people live in such countries.

Manufactured goods. Goods, such as shoes, clothing, tools, and machines, that are processed from primary products or other manufactured goods.

Merchandise exports. The goods a country produces and sells to other countries; they account for most of a country's exports. Data are compiled in the currency of each country and converted to values in U.S. dollars to make comparisons possible.

Middle-income developing countries. Countries with a slightly higher standard of living than low-income developing countries, but in which many people still cannot meet their basic needs. About 1.3 billion people live in such countries.

Nonreporting nonmember countries. Countries that are not members of the World Bank and for which the Bank has only limited data. There are nine of these countries. They are not grouped as industrial or developing countries in this book because their economic organization and their income data are not comparable with the data from other countries.

Population growth rate (average annual). The increase in a country's population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during the period and the number of people moving to and from a country. The average annual population growth rates for a period of years provide a better picture than rates for a single year.

Population per physician. The population of a country divided by the number of its physicians. It does not take into account the number of nurses, medical technicians, or clinics in a country.

Population, projected to 2000. An estimate of the population of a country in the year 2000 based on present trends.

Primary commodities or goods. Goods—for example, iron ore, diamonds, wheat, apples, oil, or natural gas—that are used or sold as they are found in nature.

Primary health care. Health services, including family planning, clean water supply, sanitation, immunization, and nutrition education, that are designed to be affordable by the people who receive the services and by the governments that provide them. The focus is on preventing rather than curing diseases.

Primary school enrollment rate. The number of students enrolled in primary school as a percentage of the number of children of primary school age—usually six through eleven years of age. It reflects the proportion of people in a country who have the chance to receive a basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics. (In some countries the rate is above 100 percent, because some students enrolled in primary school are either younger or older than the normal age limit.) The secondary school enrollment rate is calculated in the same way, except that the age group is twelve through seventeen years.

Urban population as a percentage of total population. The number of people living in urban areas as a percentage of the total number of people in a country.

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